

VOL. 6.

DECATUR, ILL. TUESDAY, SEPT. 4 1877.

NO. 136.

## J. R. RACE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS

Have just received an immense Stock of

### FALL & WINTER CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS,

and other Piece Goods, which they are prepared to make up to order in the BEST STYLE, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

### TWO FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS!

As good as can be found anywhere, are constantly employed, and customers can have their choice.

#### Our Ready-made

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

Full of the Latest Styles of Goods, which will be sold at lower prices than ever before.

### In Furnishing Goods!

Our Stock is Large and complete, embracing the Latest NOVELTIES. Plain Unlaundried Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25.

Best Laundry Shirts in town, \$1.00 to 2.25.

#### Fall Styles of

### Silk and Soft Hats!

JUST RECEIVED.

### Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags,

In Endless Variety.

J. R. RACE &amp; CO.

N. LAUX &amp; BRO.



HAVE OPENED A

### New Undertaking Establishment

Two Doors South of the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

We have engaged the services of a Political Underwriter to superintend all funerals, having a Fine House and Carriage, and a充分 supply of

Wood &amp; Metallic Caskets.

We solicit a share of public patronage.

### COFFINS!

BEMININGS and SHROUDS at Wholesale.

S. T. NICOTOLAS



### LIVERY, FEED

—AND—

### SALE STABLE.

First-Class Quality; N. LAUX &amp; BRO. 1877—d&amp;w.

### BOTTLED BEER

AND ALE

For Private Families.

This undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public that he has enlarged his bottling works, and is now enabled to bottle and deliver to private families in any part of this country the following bottled goods at the lowest market price.

Best Lager Beer, in pint and quart bottles.

Best Milwaukee Export Beer, in pints and quarts.

Best Cleveland Champagne Ale, in pints and quarts.

Best XX Toledo Porter, in quarts.

Best Old Roasted Oyster (pork juice) in quarts.

Best Santa and Seltzer's Water always on hand.

Fountain Charging a Specialty.

Orders by mail from the city or country promptly attended to.

FRED. KUNY, Prop'r Decatur Bottling Works, corner Main and East Main Streets, P. O. Box 12, July 1877.

Book-keepers, Reporters, School Teachers.

Pennem

Fitted at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

Farm Wanted.

I have desirable Chicago property which I wish to exchange for a third-class Farm—Address, D. W. Erdman, 11, Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. May 17-77.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND MILL Streets.

No. 30, known as the Hotel House, the

rate of \$1.00 per day, per week.

H. S. HOGG, Proprietor.

TOULOUSE MORRIS, Proprietor.

Decatur, May 8, 1877—d&amp;w.

F. T. CUSHING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and GENERAL

COLLECTING AGENT. Office—Room

Power's Block. Prompt attention to busi-

#### MARK TWAIN'S CHEEK,

Why He and Dan De Quille Severed their Friendship.

California Postlight.

These two sage-husks once roamed together during the early days of Virginia City, when everything was in its primitive state, and before the advancing hand of civilization provided the comforts of metropolitan life. Both were employed on the "Enterprise"—Dan as the "rock sharp," and Mark as the "funny man." One of Mark's eccentricities was to shrink all kind of responsibility, and he invariably left Dan to do all the buying, rents, paying, etc., and by dint of much perseverance and an equal amount of forcible persuasion, Dan managed to make Mark pay his quota toward the expenses—not that the latter regretted separating himself from a few shekels, of course not; but from an indisposition to be bothered with such trifles, as his mind soared to higher things than a dollar's worth of coal, "four bits" worth of kerosene or "a quarter's worth of soap," etc. Mark carried his indifference to extremes; but there was really no limit to his cheek. He possessed the pure, genuine, unadulterated article. He would borrow Dan's comb, use it, put it in his pocket and blow Dan up for not possessing a better one. In those days he was never known to own a pair of drawers or an undershirt, or even a pair of socks, but he would walk the streets in a suit of Dan's best which he had appropriated from the latter's trunk, and then swear because there happened to be a button off the shirt. He would go to Dan's trunk, examine the articles therein, and then turn to that person and ask him if he didn't have a pair of socks without a hole in the heel.

Mark and Dan were both inveterate smokers, and of course we know who bought the tobacco. If Dan should happen to get hold of an inferior brand and fill the box with it, Mark would intone that "when people bought tobacco they might exercise a little judgment, and not get stuff that a man couldn't use." These little peculiarities of Mark's nature, though sometimes expensive to Dan, were nevertheless enjoyed by him, but one day Mark overleaped the bounds of Dan's amiability, and that individual got mad.

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HAMSHIER & MOSSER,  
116, Monroe,  
Decatur, Ill.  
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

TUESDAY.

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to meet together to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, in Decatur, on Saturday, September 22, 1877, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Judge and County Superintendent of schools, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates, being one for each 50 votes, and one for each fraction of 50 votes, over 50 votes of the vote cast for Hayes, to-wit:

Decatur-1st district, 3; 2nd district, 2; 3rd district, 5; 4th district, 2; Blue Mound, 2; Friends Creek, 2; Hickory Point, 2; Hickorytown, 2; Hill, 2; Long Creek, 2; Milburn, 1; Monroe, 3; Mt. Zion, 2; Macon, 4; Shanty, 2; Oakley, 2; Pleasant View, 2; Wheatland, 2; Whitmore, 3; Total, 41.

By order of the County Central Committee.

John A. Barnes, Secy.

## PROPHETIC.

Four or five weeks ago a very shrewd observer, who had spent a few days about Springfield, said to us: "If you want to be in advance of every other newspaper in the state in a little matter of news, you can announce that the Southern penitentiary will be located at Chester." In answer to our inquiry as to the reasons upon which he predicted his prophecy he simply remarked, "Jude Bunn owns all of Chester." The weeks passed on and Grand Tower was selected as the site by the Board of Commissioners. Then, thought we, our friend was surely mistaken; the thing was not set up for Chester after all. But the end was not yet. The governor, auditor and attorney general had the last guess at it, under the law, and they disapproved the Grand Tower location, and set the commissioners to work again. After a good many feints and maneuver the majority of the commissioners decided on Chester, although Lawrence (who is generally recognized as being nearer the throne than anybody else) protested against the location. It looks a little thin, we must confess--this opposition of Lawrence to the location which his lord and master will approve--but it may be that people in more distant parts of the state will not observe it, nor see in the final decision the soft paw of Jacob Bunn. Our friend's prophecy was correct; the Springfield ring has triumphed.

The Sun, in its issue of this morning, makes the statement that we obtained the resolutions of the Independent convention through "its courtesy." For the purpose of refreshing the Sun's memory, we will state that we called on the secretary of the convention, Mr. Kimball, and requested a copy of the proceedings, who replied that he did not have a copy, and referred us to P. W. Taylor. A short time after we called again and obtained a copy of the resolutions from Mr. Taylor. We are not certain that the "courtesy" of Mr. Kimball would have enabled us to print the resolutions. And we had never supposed that it was a prerogative of the secretary of a convention to hide away its proceedings, and call it "courtesy" to furnish them to the press for publication. A live secretary, especially the publisher of an enterprising morning paper, would have had "courtesy" enough to have laid an official copy of the proceedings of the convention upon our table for publication. And then we supposed that the publisher of a morning paper would have had enterprise enough to publish the proceedings of a convention of which its editor was secretary, in the first issue of his paper after the meeting of the convention. But, instead of this, he waited until the second issue. Hence it was the Sun's lack of enterprise that betrayed the writer, in yesterday's issue of this paper, in making the statement that the Sun had refused to print the resolutions of the Independent convention.

ATTENTION is being called to the fact that the running expenses of savings banks in the eastern cities are altogether disproportionate to the amount of business being done. One bank, with deposits amounting to only \$50,000, pays nearly \$35,000 for salaries to its officers and clerks, while another, with \$10,000,000 on deposit, pays over \$60,000 per annum as salaries. Big salaries, it will be seen, are by no means confined to life insurance companies and railroad companies.

Gold closed yesterday at 103½. This is the lowest figure reached since 1861.

## LET THEM BE PUNISHED.

For a week past the newspapers have been filled with accounts of the great savings bank failure, at Chicago, in which some three millions of dollars—the accumulated savings of 14,000 poor men and women—were lost along with "the man of high character" who was at the head of the institution. The history of the failure has appeared in our columns from day to day, as investigation has developed it, but the story of its effects will not be written until the pinching times of winter set in, when the luckless victims of Spencer's crime are suffering from the hunger and the cold which might have been warded off by the savings that were stolen by him. When the December storms come on there will be a sequel to the great bank failure; misery and starvation for the victims in Chicago—comfort and luxury for the Robber in London or Paris.

A few weeks ago there was another failure in Chicago—not exactly a savings bank, but a mis-named "life insurance company"—and the victims in this case numbered over 7,000. Many of those thousands had denied themselves the bare comforts of life, in order that they might be able to meet their monthly payments and thereby provide means of subsistence and education for the children that would otherwise be some helpless orphans at their death. Few of them, probably, knew of the luxurious mode of life which their contributions provided for the heartless wretches who "run" the concern, and still fewer contemplated the possibility of being wronged out of all they had paid by the smooth-tongued, oily philanthropists who gathered in the monthly assessments with such amazing regularity, and experienced so little difficulty in swerving to the satisfaction of the state auditor.

But the bubble had to burst, and when the true inwardness of the concern was laid bare everybody wondered why such crookedness could exist. The managers of the swindling scheme did not run away, nor is it apparent that they have suffered any in purse by the failure of their business. Fat, sleek, saucy, and entirely shameless, they flaunt their ill-gotten gains in the gaunt faces of their poor victims, and hunt around for new fields in which to repeat their swindle.

There is a very lame spot in the law which permits the custodians of trust funds (and if deposits in savings banks and premiums paid to life insurance companies are not trust funds, what are they?) to either squander or steal the money placed in their hands, without fear of punishment. The penitentiary doors stand open for the man who appropriates his neighbor's horse—why should they not get or in the man who steals his neighbor's money?

And what better name than stealing can be applied to that sort of transfer of money? The times demand more stringent laws for the punishment of those who misappropriate trust funds, and rigid enforcement of every paragraph of the statute relating to the conduct of those acting in a fiduciary capacity. If the law does not prove itself sufficient other means will be resorted to by the people in their extremity.

GEN. POTEST is doing his share towards unraveling the "Tramp Problem." He owns a large plantation a few miles from Memphis, and he has entered into an arrangement with the authorities of that city by which all tramps arrested and convicted as vagrants are sent to his plantation to work out their fines. He pays the city ten cents per day for each man, and feeds and governs them while they are serving out their time.

There is a suspicion that the Russian generalship might be somewhat improved in several particulars of late. The battling of a brave handful of Russian soldiers for several days against largely superior numbers of Turks at Schipka Pass, before scanty reinforcements were sent to their relief, goes far to confirm this idea, and such tactics if continued, will enable the Turks to meet their more weighty opponents with anything but a spirit of despondency. Russia's greater numerical strength will count for but little in the combat with Turkey if this advantage is not made use of in the combats that take place. The Turks are no cowards, and if overcome at all, which does not seem nearly so certain as a while back, it will never be by throwing against them forces inferior to their own. Russia will have to bring up her reserves more promptly.

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TELEGRAPHIC  
ANOTHER HOL-  
OCAUST.BURNING OF HALE'S PIANO  
FACTORY, N. Y.And a SICKENING Story of  
Death.Death of ex-Presi-  
dent Thiers.

## Death of ex-Lieut. Gov. Early.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—J. P. Hale's piano factory on West Thirty-fifth street, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire extended to the south side of the street, destroying the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, also M. Connolly's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co.'s silk factory and several houses adjoining it on the south, J. Walker's charcoal factory north of thirty-fifth street, and a block of frame houses on Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth. A steam fire-engine was burned, the firemen being unable to rescue it. The fire originated through the carelessness of Nicholas Monk, a varnish rubber, who was heating some varnish over a stove. While his back was turned, the flames swept through the building, feeding on fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed about two hundred men were employed in the building at the time. On the seventh floor were twenty-six; on the fourth floor thirty-one; and on the fifth, sixth and eighth and other floors about one hundred and fifty. It can not yet be ascertained how many have been burned in the building. The hatchways in one corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue. Several firemen say that from the windows of the upper story of the factory men were calling for ladders, "help for God's sake," but that the ladders were not long enough to reach them, and even if they were could not be placed in position owing to the intense heat. Some fell to the pavement, and others, after wildly waving their arms, fell back into the burning mass behind them. The great eight-story wall on Thirty-sixth street fell almost without notice, and how many are buried under it will not be known until the debris is moved.

As the flames leaped to adjoining buildings, mainly tenement houses, and men, women and children fled for their lives. They saved nothing, and were fortunate to even escape with their lives. Up to a late hour to-night the number of casualties reported was, killed: Oliver Pasquier, who jumped from the top story and was instantly killed; Annie Smith (child) smothered in a tenement house adjoining the factory. Injured: Paul Hess, jumped from a seventh story window to a small adjoining building, not dangerously hurt. Thus, Ludwig, jumped from the fifth story and escaped miraculously with but slight injuries; Jas. Roland, foreman engine 18, both legs broken. In 1871 he also had a leg broken at a fire; John T. Tongue, dropped from the second story; he is severely burned and has a leg broken by the fall.

P. S.—The coal weighed exactly 400 pounds.

P. S.—The coal is still in the gutter this afternoon.

W. M. GROSVENOR has an article in the "Communist and the Railway" in the current "International," speaking of the control of railways by the Federal government, he says:

Does any man seriously believe that four thousand millions of property, with revenues of five hundred million yearly, in the hands of men who already make and unmake senators and representatives in many states, can be controlled by a free government?

It would be simpler to elect Col. Scott

perpetual president of the United States, with powers of dictator. If ever

the United States make it necessary for railway property and railway managers either to control the government or be controlled by it, the end is sure.

The necessity of self protection against the communistic spirit in congress will

bring together instantly all railway

managers, not to resist, but to run the

government. Four thousand millions

will never be owned by two hundred

men who think back pay and mileage

an object, and vote themselves tooth-

picks and the franking privilege. We

shall surely escape communism in that

case, "because we shall surely take

despotism at better." That another

alternative than this may be found,

and one not pregnant with destruction,

is enjoyed by the joke." "Parting wink" is excellent.

Stanley Matthews vindicated.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Matthews may spread himself

over too much space, but he has some

of the elements of a statesman hidden

away in that big head.

ONLY twelve governors put in an

appearance at the great executive me-

nagerie at Philadelphia.

THE democrats of Iowa have gone

through the farce of nominating a state

ticket, to be defeated by a republican

majority of forty or fifty thousand this

fall.

THE AGENCY

ROGERS & MONTGOMERY

POWERS' BLOCK,

DECATUR, ILL.

Represents the best line of

Fire & Life Insurance Companies

IN THE WEST.

Assets Amount to \$141,750,000.

Special attention also given to the

Real Estate Business,

BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING OF

FAIR AND CITY PROPERTY.

Please writing to buy or sell, will find it

to their interest to give them a call.

Decatur, Ill., June 10, 1877—d&w.

REVOLUTION

Furs, Furs, Furs!

ALFRED CLERK,

PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

FURS AND MILLINERY.

Old Furs Altered, Cleaned and

made to Look Like New.

24 MERCHANT ST.,

SIGN OF THE BEAR,

Sept. 3, 1877—d&w.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the style and name of

W. HARBERT & CO. of Macon county,

HARBERT, in this day, dissolved by

W. H. HARBERT, in Chancery.

W. H. HARBERT, will continue the business

at the old stand, and will be liable to

any claim or demand that may be made

against the firm.

W. H. HARBERT, dated

Aug. 29—d&w.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

\$400

Invested by us in 60 days

paid in cash, \$100.00 in 30 days.

Not to be paid in 60 days.

Not to be paid in 30 days.

Not to be paid in 60 days.

Not to be paid in 30 days.

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